Proving that the root of Hittite is Turkish by Native American Languages verification

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SUMMARY

According to the dominant language circles, Hittite is one of the most basic founding languages. Indo-European linguists consider it the root of the Indo-European languages. An important group of linguists believe in the theory of Anatolian fundamental languages. In fact, a magnificent theory called the "Larengeal Theory" was invented on top of it. However, Hittite is grammatically close to Turani languages, not so-called Indo-European. And in this study, we show that there are many common Hittite-Turkish root words. Approximately 1500 compatible words in over 300 items. According to the “Swadesh List”, the language commonality is certain: 32%. What result does this lead to? This alone collapses the Indo-European Theory that excludes Turkish and some other languages. Even if Turkish took many roots from Hittite, this alone is enough to invalidate Indo-European. So which language came first? Indo European, Hittite or Turkish? This is a second question separate from the first question. It is obvious that the Native American languages that left Asia 15-20 thousand years ago are similar to Turkish. This fact proves that Turkish is much older than the others. In this work, I show Turkish - Native American - Hatti (Hittite) 61 common root. This proves that the Turkish (in Hittite) was a predecessor. A comparative analysis of the work of Mel Copeland, Allan Bomhard, Norm Kisamov, Tahsin Mayatepek, Osman Sertkaya and Adnan Atabek.

INTRODUCTION

God', 'tree', 'hill', 'water', 'food'… If these are common roots in many basic languages, how much more can the academic smarty-pants conceal this fact? Indo-European "scholars" are worse than the most greedy treasure looters. They are like the upstarts who are ashamed of their ancestors but do shameful deeds. They've succeeded so far, no from now on! They will give back everything they stole.

Tengri (Turk) – Dingir (Hittite) – Tou (N. American) – Theos (Greek)…

Taru (Hittite), terek (Turk), tree (Eng.), taa (N. American), agacca (Sanskrit), ağaç (Turk), haassikaas (Hittite), aas (N. American)…

Tibet (a mountainous country in Asia), tepe (Turkish), top (Eng.), tapas (Hittite – heaven), tepek (N. American), stupa (tupa) (Sanskrit)…

Watar (Hittite), water (Eng.), bud (Old Turk.), su (Turk), sakuruue (Hittite), suya (N. American), aqua (Latin), aku (Hittite), ak (Turk), uks (N. American), syuma, suma (Sanskrit)…

Ad (Hittite), edo (Latin), food (Eng.), ed (Old Turk), atxa (N. American), eat (Eng.), adana (Sanskrit)…

Clyde Winters: “Like in politics, the only way in science to find out the truth is to listen to the opposition. The opposition may not be right, but without it you would think that the washed story advocated by certain domineering groups is the only true reflection of the reality. That the story changed in the last 100 years, there is no doubt. The initial players dissipated into a blue smoke, and instead of them came an almost uniformed army of Proto-Indo-European/Semitic speakers that managed, in the books and encyclopedias, to

completely replace the indigenous population, indigenous languages, and barely get stained with a smattering of the old deities and indigenous vocabulary. On the other hand, a blind kitten can see that the names used by locals, like Abba/Ana for some reasons parrot the ordinary Türkic names Atta/Ani for papa and mama ostensibly 2,5 millenniums before the Türkic language itself was born, that the god is called Dengir millenniums before the Türkic Tengry crossed their horizon, that the only way to decipher the Near Eastern language is to come to a conclusion that the language is agglutinative, consisting of unchangeable roots with a trail of fixed suffixes, as opposed to the flexive language where the roots and prefixes/suffixes are fluid, and where all most frequently used verbs are irregular oddballs with unpredictable roots. Still, the agglutinative Akkadian was promoted to be a flexive Semitic, and agglutinative Hittite became reincarnated as a flexive Proto-Indo-European, with a sleekly caveat that at unspecified times the outdated agglutinative languages can miraculously morph into advanced flexive languages spoken by the advocates of these theories themselves" (1)

Norm Kisamov says the following on the same subject: "The minor phonetic dispersion attests to fairly late migratory scattering, probably by the 2nd c. BC Sarmat refugees escaping assault of invaders from the Central Asian interfluvial (Yablonsky L. et al, 2010) that created the European Sarmatia and Germania; the uniform distribution among the diverse Gmc. languages makes the late origin from the Western Hunnic phylum unlikely. The Hitt. form attests to much earlier presence of the word, predating 2000 BC, adding doubts to the IE classification of the Hittite language based on its other distinctions consistent with the traits of the Türkic linguistic family (agglutination, absence of grammatical gender, etc.). The word has no distribution across the IE family, the faux "PIE reconstruction" preposterously expands a distribution confined to

the Gmc. and Tr. languages to the entire IE family (Cf. IE Lat. mal “evil”, and its widespread derivatives). The Türkic origin is attested by functional and semantic continuity, and perfect phonetic correspondence. The words evil and bad entered Eng. as a paradigm, shared by Tr. and Gmc. groups, with a similar peculiar distribution, the paradigmatic transfer renders the Türkic origin incontestable” (2).

“… anda ‘in that’, ‘between this’, ‘under this’ - partly answering to a question ‘where?’, occasionally to a question ‘where to?’, ‘under’, ‘between’; in a Hittite language anta ‘there’, ‘to that’… Compare andai, andan’ (456). Under IE paradigm, the attribution is rated as a convergence of Türkic, Mong, Tungus, Finno-Ugrian, Korean, and IE lexical roots (EDTL v. 1, 149). The convergence claim is ridiculous. Reality attests to a prime root, its numerous derivatives, and a trail of loanwords in numerous unrelated languages. Reality suggests that words are borrowed as much as utensils, starting from stone implements and reaching today's rocketry. An oldest attestation comes from 16th c. BC Hittite in a derivative form anta ‘there’ composed of a demonstrative pronoun root an ‘that (object)’ and a directional suffix -ta. Unless Hittites spoke Türkic, morphologically mature words are loanwords. Hittite has enough Turkisms to attest its Türkic nature, some of it myopically classed by IE enthusiasts as IE lexis just because some Hittite words were carried to some European languages: **akwa**- ‘drink’, **ammuk** ‘me’, **hanti** ‘opposite’, **huwapp**- ‘evil’, **nash** ‘us’, **genu** ‘knee’, **kir** ‘heart’, **pahhur** ‘fire’, **mekkish** ‘great, large’, **mall(anzi)** ‘(they) grind’, **para** ‘outside of’, **sak(ah)hi** (v.) ‘know’, **shakiya-** ‘declare’, **uk** ‘I, me’, **wesh** ‘we’, and more…” (2).

Since Saussure and Jerzy Kuryłowicz, “great great” scholars have been saying “big big” words about Laryngeal Theory. The psalms sanctifying the Hittite

language at the root of Indo-European are incessant. **Allan Bomhard** explains in a study that we cite here that many of the claims made about "larynx" are not supported by objective findings (3).

I explained in another article: In Turkish words that express pointedness, thinness and steepness, the average of the letter 'i' is very high. Words denoting roundness and twisting also often contain the letters 'O-U'. This characteristic is also present in some other languages, although not as intensely. It is one of the proofs of commonality (4). Although it is not as intense in Hittite as in Turkish, this feature stands out also in Hittite.

Gir: knife, dagger; sitra: pointed object; tiantie: erect; titti: install (dik); ispadr: skewer; ishuil: string, link; wic: erect… Hopa: heap, mound; horgi: wheel; heiaula: glutter; hulaliesn: encircle…

MATERIALS and METHOD

In this study, I based **Mel Copeland**'s Hittite-English dictionary (5). A very large work of 280 pages. It contains an estimated about 6000 Hittite words. But of course, it doesn't contain all Hittite words. For example (even though not very much) some words in the Swadesh list are not in this dictionary. Therefore, my work does not claim to scan all Hittite words.

Another extensive source: **Osman Sertkaya**'s dictionary work "Hittite is an Old Turkish Language" (6). Sertkaya here shows the association of an estimated 2500 Hittite words with Turkish. I have included the words I am convinced of in this list and cite the source (6). Sertkaya has caught important similarities. But I couldn't add most of his words on this list. Some are probably true, but difficult to prove. I could not agree with some of them in terms of scientific method and logic.

I made use of Kisamov's works, whom I quoted at the beginning of the article (2). **Adnan Atabek** also has lists and notes showing the Hittite - Turkish commonalities (7). I have got them for this work. In addition, I made it easy to find Turkish-Hittite commonalities by making use of Atabek's determinations on Turkish roots in the articles in which he did not show a commonality (7).

I also have found some commonalities on my own. Allan Bomhard's Proto-Nostratic root studies were also very helpful (8).

I have benefited from my own previous work and article on Turkish partnership with Tlingit language (9). These are marked with the source number. Other quotations about Native American languages have been taken from **Tahsin Mayatepek**'s reports (10). The Mayatepek Reports were written between 1932-38. Mayatepek is a Turkish diplomat and served in Mexico. He researched and wrote about indigenous languages, and place names in many countries of Central and South America. He is the first and only scientist who extensively deals with the Turkish commonality in these languages. Despite this, findings are both insufficient and very valuable, as there are few studies on the relationship between Turkish and Native American languages.

RESULTS

Hittites in **bold**, Turkish in red, Native American CAPİTAL letters

abi, bau: father. Baba: father, abi: big brother

ācarati: car, chariot. Finnish-Uralic 'kärry': cart; Greek 'káro': cart, wagon. Körük (Altaic): car. (7) / Karutsa (Kipchak): cart (Bikkinin) / Kağnı: primitive ox car / KAA: car (9) / car > körük > **acarati** > KAA

adanna, ud: eat, food. Sanskrit ‘adana’: food. / Ed, ad: food, eat; idet: feed; ide (Turkish Mongol): eat, food (7) / ATXA: food (9) / edo (Latin) > adana (Sanskrit) > **adanna** > eat > ed, ide

ais, is, iss: mouth. Ağız, os: mouth (6) / AX’E, X’AS: mouth, jaw (9) / Latin, Sanskrit, English, Native American, Turkish, Hittite etc. have same root.

aku: because. Çünkü, çünki: because. Ki: for this reason

alalamniie/a, uai/ui: cry, cry out aloud. Ağla: cry (6)

alantaru: oak. May be: Ala (reddish or in different colors) – terek (tree).

aliyana: roebuck, deer. Alageyik, elik: elk (?) / elik > elk > **aliyana**

alpās, alba, alpa: cloud / Alba (Latin): white. Beyaz (Turkish – Arabic): white. Ab: white, bayad: white. Elpe: peak, summit. Alps (mountain) > **alba** > alba > elpe (?) (7) / ALPA: place, field, land (?) (10)

ammuk, mu, mi, amu: me, to me. Ben, men: I am. ‘m, im, um’: suffixes of first person singular (2,6)

-an, -n, -yant (suffixes): maker. -an (yap-an): maker.

ana, hana, hanna: mother, grandmother. Ana: mother (6-7) / UMUE: mother; NAA: mother; ANAN, NANA: mother (10) / Anas, amba (Sanskrit) > **ana** > ana > ANAN

anda, andan, antan (Luvian): in, inside. İn: go down, inside; ingiz (Altaic, Radloff): irrupt; endir (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, take in (Radloff) / in, into > in, endir > **anda**

aniniami, anniniyami (Luvian): cousin. İni: brother, little brother (6)

annanu: teach, to educate. An, ang: perceive, understand, remember; anla: understand; anlat: tell, teach

annauli, uni: rank, at the same rank, same. Onnuğ (Yakut): same, equal (7) / Aynı: same

annisan: before, first. Ön, önde: front, fore, first (6) / ONENİO: front (10) / **annalli**: old, previous; **anala/i**, former; **anisan, anats**: formerly, old. Ön, önce: front, former / ONENİO > ön, önde > **anats** > one (first)

ar, arha, arta: stand, stay. Dur: stand, stay, stop. / tut (Old Turkish): stop, ting (Old Turkish) (din-len): stop, stand (6) / stand > ting > **arta**, **ar** > dur (initial blank 'S' rule - stand)

ar(as)siie/a, ars/rs, arsanu, rsnu: flow, irrigate. Irmak: river (6) / irrigate > arık (water canal), ırmak > **arassiie** (ır – su), su: water

arha la: unyoke, to separate. Ayır: separate, separate two things. **arha, sarra**: separate from someone, to interrupt. Ara: intermediate, mediate, pause, border.

arin arin: time after time. Ara ara: from time to time. Ara (time, pause, period) > era

ariya: oracle, to study an oracle, ask an oracle. Ira, ıra-ma: sing, shaman sing, bard sing / IRA: sing (10) / aria > ıra > IRA > **ariya**

armalie, armanie, armaniya: il, illness, sick, become ill. Akkadian 'maraşu'. Maraz: (Turkish Arabic): illness, sickness

marāṣu (Akkadian)

arnu: desires, to fulfill desires. Arzu: desire. İrik > arzu > eros: desire (7)

aruna, arunas, runa: sea. Müren (Old Turkish, Mongol.): river. Mare (Latin): sea. Etruscan ‘ron, run’: sea. (river ?) / Rhine: a river in Europe, Rhone: a river in Europe

as: alone, only, one. Öz: self, own

asant: true, correct. Avestan ‘asha’ righteousness. Asıl (Turkish Arabic, Kutadgu Bilig, 1069): main, actual, real, principal etc. Ast: sub, main, basic

asi, atsa, āssiyātar, asiur, asiadr/asian, ass, assie, asiwant: love, loved, lover… Aşk (Turkish Arabic?): love / Akkadian ‘ṣūḫu’; Sanskrit ‘vayasyah (syā, syaṃ)’; Belarusian ‘siabar’… Turkish ‘sevgi’: love, like

assu: like. Hoş, hoşlanma: like / Sev, sevgi: love, like

aska: door. Eşik: doorstep, treshold

asu/atsu (Luvian), **aswa**: horse. At: horse / XAAS: horse > kısrak

atta, tata, tati, tatai (Luvian): father. Ata: father, ancestor (6,7) / TATA: father (10)

dada, tati: father. Dede: grandfather / **tede** (father) > dede (grandfather) (6)

dala: enough. Welsh ‘gwala’ enough, filled. Dolu: filled, full / TUL: full, TULA: bulging (bol) (10)

dammeshanu, dameshanu, tameisha, dameisha, dammesha: to punish, damage, punishment. Damn (?) / Tamu: hell (?)

dapi, dapiya-, dapiyant: all, together, altogether, each, every. Topu: all, all of them (6) / Hepi: all, all together / İEPE: all (10) / Old Turkish ‘tolp’: all, whole

darie/a: heal, cure, action to heal. Derman: heal

Dingir: god. Tengri: god. Sumer ‘Dingir’, Greek ‘Theo’, Turkish ‘Tanrı, Tengri’ / DİKAANKAAWU: God (9) / MANİTOU: big eminent soul. Manitou > Bengü Tengri (?) (Like: Phoenix > Bengü Kuş: eternal bird) (7) / Greek ‘Theos’, Latin ‘Deus’, “PIE root: Dhes, dhe”.

dnkui, dnkuai, dankuis, dankui, dnkudr: dark, black. Tün: dark, evening (6) / Tün: black (7)

edri, etri: food, meal. Ed, ad: food, eat; idet: feed, ide (Turkish Mongol): eat, food (6,7) / ATXA: food (9)

egw, aku, ekuzi: drink. İç, iç-mek: drink (6) / UK, UKS: drink. AS: drink (10) / Ak: flow; ak > aqua > **aku** (2) / YAKARUSU, AKARA, AKARİ, KOKSOAK, KALAKAN… some Native American river names. İ AKANG: flowing water (10)

ekt, akti: net, hunting net. Ağ: net (6) / A GEİVU: web, GEİVU: net, AAK: weave (9)

epp/app, ṣabātu: seize, to take. Kap: seize, take, grasp, capture / Proto-Nostratic root *gab- (vb.) ‘to grasp, to seize’” (Bomhard 8) / “Proto-Nostratic root *k-h-ap-h-: (vb.) ‘to take, seize, or grasp with the hand; to press or squeeze with the hand’ ” (8) / KAPAN: cellar, supply depot (10) / kap: vessel; kapan: trap

erin: army, infantry. Er: male, brave male, soldier (6)

euan: grain. Ekin: grain (6)

ezza/ezz, ēzzi, ēd, at, ad, ata: eat, to eat. Aş: meal (6), azık: food (7) / ATXA: food (9) / ATXA > katık > at, ata / AŞUİ, AŞUA: meal (10) / AŞUA > **ezza, ezz** > aş > azık > as, asana (Sanskrit)

gagas: tooth. Gaga: beak

gauri: forest, a kind of forest. Koru: forest, little forest

gima, gimmant-, kim, kimant: winter (6) Akkadian ‘kuşşi, kuşşu’, Turkish ‘kış, gış’: winter.

gir: knife, dagger. Gir-me: slide into, slip into, insert (?) / KİRİ: injure (10), ‘yara’: injure, ‘yar’: split / **gir** > gir > KİRİ > yara > in-jure > yar

ḫa-aš-ši-ka-aš: ‘a tree and its fruit’ (Bomhard 8) / Ağaç: tree. Sanskrit ‘agacca’ / Huş: a kind of tree, Mongolian ‘kusu’, Turkish ‘koguş’ (?) / KEİSHİSH: alder, alnus; AAS: tree (9)

ha-at-zi, ḫa-at-ta-i, ḫa-at-ta-a-i, ḫa-ad-da-i; ḫa-az-zi-zi, ḫa-az-ziaz-zi: to make a hole (in), to pierce, to prick, to stab, to slash… (Bomhard 8). Proto-Nostratic root *xat’- : to cut into, to hollow out, to engrave, to prick, to pierce. *xat’-a: ‘slice’ (8) / Kaz: carving, engraving, dig. Kat: slice. XAAS: cut, carve (9); KACHAAKU: carver (kazıcı) (9)

hahhal: bush, shrub. Çalı: bush, shrub (?)

halugatalla, hlugadla: ambassador, messenger, envoy / Ulak: messenger, courier on horseback. Ulaga: horse; alaşa: horse. Lukuyanus: Greek legend, rider, hero warrior (7)

halwammar, hahhars: laugh. Gül-me: laugh, kahkaha: laugh

hamenk: attach, to link. Hevenk: cluster, bunch

hanti, hantezzi: first, on the first occasion. Ön, öndeki: front, front one, fore. (2,6) / “Proto-Nostratic root *xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ-): Extended form: (n.) *xaŋ-tº-a ‘the most prominent or foremost (person or thing), front, front part’ (…) Etruscan hantin ‘in front of’ ”(Bomhard) Proto-Altaic *āŋo (‘front, front side’ >) ‘right (side)’ ” (8) / Hittite ‘qanti’: forehead / ONENİE: front (10)

hapa, hapas: river. **Wappu**: river bank. Ab: water, they say “it is Persian origin”. After all, "Persian origin" is a great fairy tale. For example, in this item: ablution ‘abdest’ (İng.); abıt-, övüt- ‘be clean, wash’; abıtış (cleaning, be pure); abisig (Mongol.): baptism; apar ‘wash’ (7) / BABA: a river name (10)

hapinant: wealth. Happy, happiness > **hapinant** (?) / **Hapinant** > have / Have’s “PIE root”: kap. Kap (Turkish): grasp, have / “Proto-Nostratic root *ħap^{h}- ‘to take, gather, or collect (with the hands or arms)’ ” (8) / KAPAN: cellar, supply depot (10) (Unkapanı: a district name in İstanbul – flour depot)

har-, har(k): to hold, to have, to keep. “Proto-Nostratic root *gar- (~ *gər-) (vb.) ‘to seize, to grasp, to take hold of’ ” (8). “Proto-Altaic *gara, *har-a ‘hand, arm’: Proto-Mongolian *gar ‘hand, arm’ ” (8) / Karı (Old Turkish): hand, arm. Karış: span, touching with palm, caress. / caress > karış > karı > **har, hark**

hara, haran: eagle. Kartal: eagle (6) / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) *ħur-a (and/or *ħer-a (?) ‘hawk-like bird: falcon, hawk, eagle, kite’ ” (8)

ḫarību: ruin, deserted place. Sanskrit ‘harati’. Ören > ruin > **haribu** > harati > harap, harabe (Turkish Arabic) (7)

hariya: to bury. Basque ‘ehortzi’ (to bury), Albanian ‘varr’ (grave, tomb), English ‘bury’. Bürü (Old Turkish): cover, kurgan: tomb, grave. Ört: cover / **hariya** > bury > bürü > ört > ehortzi

harra, harra'i, harnink: to destroy. Harap etmek: devastate, destroy. Harabe (Arabic Turkish) > ören (root Turkish) > ruin (7)

harrant: rotten, spoiled, crushed. İrin, yiring: pus, ichor / Çürü, çürük: rotten (6)

hars: to plow, to till. Akkadian ‘ḫarāšu’. **Harbu**: a special kind of plow. Karasaban: Anatolian primitive plow. Sanskrit ‘karsati’, Avestan ‘kârayeiti’ / Karık: agricultural field, water canal, plow slit in soil

haruna: barn. Ahır: barn. Akur: ahır (Divanı Lügatit Türk 1073)

harwa, harawa, hrua (Luvian), hari: road, path. Oruk: road (6) / Karık: plow slit in soil

has, hās, hāss: ash. İs: soot; köz: cinders. XOOST, XOOSHT: burnt matter, charred wood, charred (10) / ash > is, köz > XOOST > **has**

has: to open. Aç: open. AX’E: opening (9) / **Ussiie, usia**: draw curtains open

hasmi: kin, kinship. Finnish-Uralic ‘heimo’. Hısım: kin, kinship.

hastai, has: bone. Sanskrit ‘ásthi’, Latin ‘os’. Sök: bone. Aşık: heel bone. S’AAK: bone (9)

hatura, hatrāi: write. **Hat** (Turkish Arabic ?): write

hawi, hawiasi: sheep, sheeplike. Kov (Altaic): sheep or cow, kap: animal (7) / (‘**si**’ like in **hawiasi** is Turkish suffix ‘si’. –si: like) / **-si** > -si > -sy

heiaula/i: gutter. Oluk: gutter

hēus, hēu: rain. Yağış, yağmur: rain.

HITTITE KİNG’S NAMES (SOME): **Tuthaliya, Hattuşili, Kantuzili, Murşili, Hantili, Sarruma** etc. The main names are very similar to Turkish. But I don't want to speculate. But the suffixes… 'şili' (Kartvelian-Turkish) means: 'oğlu' (son); 'ili' also means 'oğlu' (son).

hlina: clay. Kil: clay

hlugi/hlugai, halugan, hluga: message, news, information. Ulak: messenger

hopa, hopae, harpa: heap, to heap, to pile up. Kop (Old Turkish): break off, heap, pile up, very… Kopça: buckle, clasp; kopgı (Altaic, Radloff): clasp; kolbo (Altaic, Radloff): connect; kopgıla (Altaic, Radloff): gather, get together; kamık (Altaic, Radloff): all, whole, everybody… Latin, English prefixes: co, com, coop, con > kop, kam > **hopa**

hster, hastērz, haster: star. / In Turkish 'dız' and 'tir' suffixes mean "star". Erendiz, Erentir, Sekendiz, Sekentir: Jupiter, Saturn (7) / XOODZİ: comet (9) Note the '-DZ' suffix: dız > DZ

huhatala/i (Luvian): (from grandfather). See "atta" item. TET, TATA: father, ancestor (10) / Ata: father, grandfather

huis, huisnu: alive, to make alive, to keep alive, to stay alive, to live. Yaşa: live (6) / YEES: young (Yaş: young, wet, green, live) (9) / huis > yaş, yaşa > YEES

huisu, huisau, huesu, huesau, huşu: fresh, raw. Yaş: fresh.

huitualia, huitual(i) (Luvian): alive, living, being alive, living person. Hayat: life, living (Turkish Arabic)

hulaliesr/hulaliesn: encirclement. Dola: encircle, wind (?)

hurta, hurtai/hurti, hurtāi, hūwartā: curse, to swear, damn. Kargış: curse (6). Küfür: huwarta (7)

ie/a, aia, ai –, iya->, issa/iss: make, to do. Yap: to do (?) / YEİ: be, become, do. WOOTE, YEİX: make, do (9) / et, ed > do > WOOT / YAPO: make, yap (10)

i-it: go. Git: go (6) / GEET: act, doing. GOOT: go (9) / GEET, GOOT > git (go) > **it** > get (go)

iluyanka/elyanku, angu, illui: snake, serpent. Ilan, yılan: snake. (6)

ishimas, ishimana, ishimn/ishimen, ishiul: line, string, rope, cord, link. Sicim: line, string, rope, cord (6)

ishizziya: angry, to get angry. Kız, kızma: angry, to get angry. Heiss (German)

ishuzzi: belt. Kuşak: waistband, belt (6)

issa/iss, essa: to make, to do, create, produce... İş: work, task, doing / YEİ, JİS: work (9) / YEİ, JİS > **iss** > vis (Sanskrit) > iş

ista(n)h: taste. İştah: apetite, desire, istek (wish) (6)

istamas: hear, listen. İşit: hear, listen (6) / YUİŞ: hear (10)

istandai, istantae: hesitate, stay, to remain, wait, tarry. Tarry > dur. Ting (Old Turkish – new one: din-len): stand, stop, stand still (7) / **istand** > stand > ting (Blank first 'S' rule)

istanza(na): mind, soul, will. Es: spirit. İstek: wish. İstenç (a relatively new word. But it is compatible with it's Turkish root): will.

istap/istp, istapp, istappinu: block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. Tapa: stopper. Irish 'stopadh', English 'stop', 'shut' / Tut, tap: stop, stay, hold (7). Latin 'stuppare'

iúkán, iukan: yoke, pair. İkili, iki: dual, binary (bind two oxes to plow) / Yoke > iukan > ikili / MOİKO: two (10)

iya: heal with a ritual. İyi: well, good. İyi etme, iyi-leşme: heal, cure. İyi-leşme > healing > **iya** > eu, eugo (Latin)

iyannāi, iyanniya: walking, to keep walking. Yaya, yayan, yadığ: walking, by walking, pedestrian / YAUY: walking (10) / YAUY > yaya > **iyannia**

kaina: kinsman, in-law. Kayın: kinship, affiliated through marriage (6) Do these words exist in languages other than Turkish and Hittite?

kalank/klank: soothe. Tocharian 'käly' to stand, Akkadian 'kalû' to stay calm, silent. Kal: remain, stop, stand still, keep on (in a case) / KAHAL: stay, stand, stop (10) / calm > **kalank** > kal > KAHAL

kalis/klis, kalleş, halzai: to call. Küle, kola (Altaic): loud voice, call. Call > gel (come) (Kisamov 2) / Akkadian 'sasu'. Seslen: call. Sasu > seslen / Ku: voice / SAA, XOOX: call; TZİE, TSATSİ: call. GUK: ear, kulak / Ku, kola, kulak > XOOX, GUK > **kalis** > call / (voice > ses, avaz)

kane/is, kne/is: recognize, to know, acknowledge. Latin '(g)nosco=to know). Kan, kanma, kanı: to know, opinion. Kennen (German)

kanint: thirts. Kan: be satied with water, kana kana içmek: drink as very thirsty (6)

kanisites, kanisomnili: language. Konuşma: speaking (?) (6)

kappi: pot. Kap: cup, vessel, pot

karas, kururiyahh, kororiah: to make war, revolt. Kargaşa (Turkish Mongol.): battle, war, chaos, revolt, commotion. Gür: fight, battle. Gür, gerül > guerra, guerilla. Güreş: wrestling, sporty fighting / guerra > gür > **karas**

karas: army, troops. **Karakol**: small headquarters of army, police or gendarmerie; patrol. **Karakol, karagul** (Turkish, Mongol.) > karas

karat: body, inner body, entrails, interior. Karın: belly, stomach, abdomen, inner-middle part of a living thing, ship etc. / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) *k’-w-ar-b-a ‘the inside, the middle, interior, inward part’ ” (8)

karāwar, kraun, kraur: horn / Horek (Altaic): horn (7) / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) *k-h-ir-a: ‘uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak’ ” (8)

kargi, harki, harkis, harkies, harnu: white, clear, to become white. FinnishUralic ‘harmaa’ grey, English ‘hoary’. Kır: white, grey white, becoming whiten / grey > kır > **kargi**

karsatr/karsatn: land parcel. Karık: agricultural field. KARASU: field, agricultural field (10)

karūli, karūili: old. **Karı, kart**: old.

kast, kist: famine, hunger, starvation. Asta (Saka): hunger

katakuranta: vessel, libation, drink wine. Kadeh: bowl, goblet. Old Turkish forms: Adak, ktah, kadak.. kadeh (7)

kati, katti: with. Kat: add / XAAT: connect, add, augmenting by put something on something (9). KATAK: add, affix (10) / **kati** > kat > add > XAAT, KATAK

katta, kattan: down, lowly, below. Alt, altta, alttan: down, lowly, below. Kaltak: under something / kattan > alttan > kaltak > kat, cata

ker, krd(i): heart, center, core. Çekirdek: core. Kor: embers. Koza: pod

kir, kardi-, kard: heart. Cörök, yürek: heart (2)

kitta: lie, as in a bed, kitta, to bed. Yat: lie, yatak: bed (first letter K-Y ?) / KAA YEİT: bedding, YEE.AT: bed, AAT: lie down (9)

ku(w)an(a): woman. “Proto-Nostratic root *k’-w-an- (vb.) ‘to suckle, to nurse; to suck’; (n.) *k’-w-an-a ‘udder, bosom, breast’. Derivative: (n.) *k’-w-an-a ‘woman, wife’” (8) “Proto-Altaic *kune ‘one of several wives’: Proto-Turkic *güni ‘(n.) co-wife.” (8) / Kuma: second wife, young wife

kuas, kuuass, kuuasnu: kiss. Oşkan: kiss on the mouth; oksan: kiss; okşo, okşa: kiss; öksön: kiss on the lips (Altaic, Radloff) / KAA XEİT, XEİT: kiss (9)

kuau: cow. Kov, gev (Türkmen): cow; kap: animal (7) / Qoy, koy: cow or sheep (2)

kuer: harvest. Kır: pounding, grinding, crushing (7)

kuera, kura: countryside. Kır: countryside (7) / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) *k-hir-a ‘uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak’ ” (Bomhard) “Sumerian ‘kur’: mountain.” (8) / Karak: city, castle (?)

kuers/kurs, kuer/kur, kuērzi, karsiie/a, karsesr/karsesn, karsat, kars, karsae, kartae, kuar, kur: cut, cut off, to cut, cut up, to split up… “PIE root: kes” (11). Kes: cut, kır: break, yar: split up, kat (Altaic): cut / K’OOTS: break, fold; XAASH: cut; KATS: sharp (9); KUTS: cut (10) / kes > cut > kes, kat > kurs > XAASH, KUTS > caesa, secare (Latin) > section, cessation etc.

kui+a, kuis, kuis, kui, kui+ha (Luvian), **kwi** (Luvian), **kwi+ha** (Luvian), **kwis kwis/kwis, kwis/kwis, kwisha**: who, what, whoever, whatever etc. Kim, kankı, hankı etc. : who, what, which etc. (6) Who, what, where, which (English) > kwo “PIE root” > qui, quo… etc. (Latin) > kim, kankı / KİNE: who, whom (10)

kuiesqa, kuisk: any, some. Hiç: any.

kuis, kuiski: someone, anyone. Kişi: person. KİŞUA: person (10)

kuitman: until, as long as, while. Kadar: untill, as much as, as long as

kurkuriie: scare. Kork, korku: scare, horror (6) / scare, horror > gorgos (Greek) > kork, korku > ghora, karala, karu (Sanskrit)

kurta: town, castle, city. Akkadian 'kirḫu'. Kurgan: castle, protected place, (tomb) / Kourat (Yakut): şehir; Haretz: land, mother land (7) / Proto-Nostratic *q'-w-ar-a 'edge, point, tip, peak'. Hittite (acc. sg.) gur-ta-an 'citadel', Kuriwanda the name of a mountain in southwestern Anatolia. Altaic: Mongolian qorga 'fort, fortress; shelter, enclosure'; Old Turkic **qurgan** 'castle, fortress'. Poppe 1960:88; Street 1974:88 *kurgan 'a fortification'. Sumerian gurû-ru, gurû-uš 'forest'(?)" (8) / (Sumerian guru > koru – forest -)

kururiyah, karasu: hostile, hostility, enemy, enmity, army, army force. Karakol: patrol, little army headquarters; gür: fight, war

kusan: when, sometime. Kaçan (Old Turkish): when. An: time

lalant(i) (Luvian): language. Dil: language (?) (6) / Lal (Turkish Persian): mute.

lalas, lala: tongue, speech, talk, Dil: tongue, language (6) / Lal (Turkish Persian): mute

Latsiah (iatsiah ?): to cure, make right. Belarusian 'dlia liačennia'; Croatian 'liječiti', 'izliječiti'; Polish 'wyleczyć'; Irish 'leigheas'; Scots-Gaelic 'leigheas' etc. İyileştirme, iyi etme: to heal, to cure. Ota, otacı: medicine, physician, healer. İXT: shaman, medicine man, medicine (9)

luk-, lukkanu, luknu, lukk, lüke, lukkai, laluke: brightness, to set ablaze, to light, to get light, to light up, to shine, luminous… Light (English), licht (German), lux (Latin). Tog: light (T>L) (6) / Tog > luk > lux > ışık > yaşuk > yaruk > licht, light

ma, -a-: but. Ama (Turkish Arabic): but. Abai, abay (Altaic, Radloff): but. Aber (German - aba): but

ma, sg., unts (Luvian), **ti/ta/te, -ti- (sg.)**: you, your. (Gr. teos, Lat. tuus, Lith. tavas: your, Skt. tva, Av. tha, Gr. sos: your. Sen, siz: you (?)

mahla: grapevine, branch. Bağ: vineyard, bağla: bond, bind

māi: to grow, blossom, prosper. Büyü: grow, grow up.

maiant, mayant (Luvian): man, adult, powerful. Bay: rich man, man, mister

maisas: sack, bag. Mösöök (Yakut): sack; mişuk: sack; meşik: skin, leather bottle; mesane: bladder (7)

makkes, meki: to grow, to become many, greatly, much, in large numbers. Pek: very, much (6) / Mengi, bengi, bengü: endless / pek > much > meki (2) / mengi, bengü > many (2)

mal, mala: to think, to suppose. Bil: to know, to suppose. “Proto-Nostratic root *ʔil- (~ *ʔel-): (vb.) *ʔil- ‘to see, to know’; (n.) *ʔil-a ‘eye’.” (?) (8) Proto-Altaic *ila ‘evident, visible’ (…) Shira-Yughur hele ‘known, evident, obvious’. Proto-Turkic *iler- ‘to be dimly visible’ ” (8). İler tutar yanı yok (idiom). İler: visible (probably) (?) / Hele: especially, at the and, warning… (It's hard to find an exact English equivalent)

malla, mall, malliie: grind, to mill. Meli (Yakut): mill, grind (2,7) / **malla** > mill > meli

manga(n): very, quite, many. Mengi, bengi, bengü: endless (2)

mehur: time. Mühlet (Arabic Turkish): respite, notice period, time

memal: meal. Mama: meal, meal of babies or pets (Probably come from ‘meme’: breast, woman breast (mammal > meme)

meni, mena, mene: face, cheek (Lat. mentum, chin). Beniz: face, benne (Altaic): face (7)

arha: far, far away. Ira, ırak: far, far away / far > ırak > **arha**

miant: small, mini, micro. Makar (Kirghiz, Radloff)): small, bica (Altaic): small.

mjalte, milites, militu: honey, mel. Latin ‘mel, melis’. Bal > mel > **militu**

mlek(u): dirty, to make dirty, pollute. Bele, bula: staining, staining by mud. Black > bele, bula (2)

mniahae, mniahadr, mniahan, maniyahhāi: administration, govern / Manage: 1560s, "to handle, train, *or direct" (a horse)*, from the now-obsolete noun manage "*the handling or training of a horse*; horsemanship" (see manege, which is a modern revival of it), from Old French manège "*horsemanship*," from Italian maneggio, from maneggiare "to handle, touch," especially "to control a horse," which ultimately from Latin noun manus "hand" (from PIE root *man- (2) "hand") (11) / Bin, min, mun, mang: to ride; binici: rider.

natta: no, not. Ne (Old Turkish, new Turkish): not / no, not > **natta** > ne

nene: brother. İni: brother (6)

nēwas, newa: new. Yeni, yengi: new (6) / yeni, yengi, yanga, canga (new) > young > genç (young) > juve, jung (Latin) > civan. **Newa** > new > yen (Y-N rule) / YANWAAT: young person, YEES: young (9). Yaş: young, wet, green, live

orgi, urki: track, trace, trail. Oruk: road, path (7)

pad, pda, pata/i, pada/i (Luvian): foot, leg. But: leg, foot (6) / Proto-Nostratic root: “Bud-a *bud-a ‘lowest part or region (of anything)’ ” (e.g. buttocks) (8)

pahur, paḫḫur, pahwár, pahhuwar, pawari(a): fire, to light a fire, campfire, embers. Bur (Altaic): fire, burn (2); parla: blaze

pāi-, piya, pai/pi, piie/a, pia: to give, pay, grant. Pay: share, interest, pay / PAY: share (10) / **pai, piya** > pay > pay > PAY (Is the Turkish root exact?)

palhi, palhasti-, palhātar, palhessar, palzahae, plha, plhes: wide, to strecht out, to expand, become wide, to be widespread. Bol, bollaşma: ample, loose, to spread out, flatten, wide, to be widespread / **palh**i > bulging > bol > ball > polçuk (Altaic)

palwa: blister, boil. Bul: cook, boil. Boil > bul > palwa

pants, panca: five. Beş: five. Pençe: claw, five fingers. PİŞKA: five (10)

para, par (Hurrian): to take away, to carry, to bring, bear. Ber, ver: give, deliver, bear, birth etc. (“PIE root”: ‘bher’) / bring, bear > ber > **par**

para: ahead, out, away, farther, beyond. Beri: distance, from there to that place. Ira, beri > para (Latin, Eng.) > **para** (2)

paran, parani, parā, piran: before, previously. Bir, birinci: one, first, foremost. (6) / pre, pro, pri, fore, front, primum etc. (Latin, Eng.) > **para** > bir, birinci / burun (nose) > rhino (Latin, Eng.)

park: to grow, elevate, peak, mountain. Berg (German): mountain. Berg (Proto-Nostratik, Urallic… Allan Bomhard): highness. Berk: strong, powered, resistant

parkui, prkunu, prkuali, prkui: pure, clear, clean. Arı, arınma: clean, purifide, wash

parsna, prsna: leopard. Bars, pars: leopard (Orkhun) (6)

pēr, parn, parna (Luvian), **bira** (Lydian): house. **Bark**: house (6) / Barın: shelter; baraka: barrack, shed

pessiya: push, to throw, project, to dismiss, reject. Bas: push, press / **pessiy**a > push > bas

peszi, pes/pas, pasihae, psihae: to rub, to squeeze, to crush. **Bas**: press, pace, push (6)

pranta, prian: across to, over to. Bere (Altaic): bridge; per: strait, gorge (6) / bridge > bere > **prian, prianta**

prian: in front. Bir: one; birinci: first, foremost (6)

prsna: body part, heel, near feet. Paça: near feet, trotter (?)

prsulae, prsae, parsi/pars, parsiie/a, parsiianna/parsiianni, prsiana/prsiani, prsi/prs, pars(iya): break, break in pieces, break in small pieces. Parçala: break in to pieces, cut to pieces (6)

puggant: odious, repulsive. Bok: shit, faeces

puhugari (puhu – gari): Bull sacrifice. Boğa – kurban: puhu – gari (6)

purulli: festival, an important festival (probably spring festival). Burun: spring. (7)

rha, irha, erha: border, side, boundary. Ara: border, boundery

ri(ia) (Luvian), **arai**: raise, to rise. Örüş: to rise (7)

rkuesn: prayer. Rüku (Arabic Turkish): leaning forward prayer pose

sagai: omen, sign, warning. Sagu: lament (6). Savga, sagu: myth, lament (2)

sagn, sgn, sakni: fat, oil. Yağ: fat, oil (6) (S-Y or initial blank S rule) / YEK: fat, oil (10)

sagua, sakaui, sakuwa: eye. Akkadian ‘igu’, Sanskrit ‘akṣi’, Croatian ‘oko’, Polish ‘oko’, Latvian ‘acs’, Latin ‘oculus’, Italian ‘occhio’, Tocharian ‘ak’, Etruscan, ‘ocholeim’, Hittite ‘igi’, German ‘auge’, Turkish ‘göz, köz’… Sakı: to look (7) / AKA: look (10)

saguaia, saguaie/a: look, to see. Sakı: look (6) / AKA: look (10) / sakı, bak > look > AKA > **saguaia**

sai, uesuriie/a: press. Bas: press (6) (?)

sakinu: understand. Sak (Old Turkish): mind, wisdom

saktai, sakunie, sakuniie: nurse, back to health, to provide for the sick, well up. Sağ, say, sağlık: live, health (6) / SAGU: happiness, joy (9)

sakuruue, sagurue/a, sagrue/a: water animals, to drink. **Sragu**: to give water. Akkadian ‘šāqûtu, šiqītu, zuriqtu’ irrigation. Saqītu: irrigated area. This could all be about 'su'. Su: water. Some Native American river names (related to ‘su’: water): SUKURYU, İGUVASSU, ATELSU, MANUASSU, SUYA, SURUBİM, ASSU, SURUBİM, TAKUARASSU (Aras: an Antolian river name), SUL, SUKURYU, SURUHYO… etc. (10)

salai/sali: offend, to offend through… Sal, saldır: throw, attack

saligai: spit, to spit, spit out. Salya: saliva, spit. Do not look for a root other than Turkish for saliva. Because: ‘Sal’: release water and , ‘su’: water; both are Turkish.

salliya, salla: melt away, to dissolve. Sulanma, su salma: succulence, melting, dissolving, release water / sulanma > **salliya** > succulence (?)

sanawatsi (Luvian): good. Sağ (Divanu Lügatit Türk, 1073): goodness, kindness, health / **sanavatsi** > sağlık > sanitary (Latin – Eng.) > SAGU (9) > sahya (Sanskrit)

saladr/salan: rulership, kingship, greatness. Salım: order, law. Sultan: (Turkish Arabic): king.

sani: same, the same, one and the same. Sımal (Kirghiz): similar, şumal (Kumuk): similar (7)

sar, sarra, sarr: to tear, split, divide up, cut in half. Yar: to split (6) (S-Y rule, or first letter blank 'S' rule) / Yarı: half, yara: injury / in-jury > yara

sara: rain. Sağnak: rain

saran, sara: portion, share, half-part, division. Yar, yaran: split up. (6) (S-Y rule)

sarkuwāi: shoes. Çarık: primitive leather shoes, sandal (6)

sarpa: sickle. Sirep, sierpe (Yakut): sickle (7)

sarta/srt: rub, to wipe. Sürt: rub (6)

satau, sapta, satua: seven. Yetti, yedi: seven (6) / (S-Y rule) YOTO, YAATO, YAATU: seven (10) / septa, hepta, epta (Latin – Greek) > seven > **satua** > yetti, yedi > sapta (Sanskrit)

sehur, sehun: urine, piss. Sığ, sığ-me, işe, işe-me: piss. Sidik (Old Turkish): urine (DLT, 1073) / İS, İSİ: piss, urine; UİŞ: piss (10)

sek-, sak-, sākki, sakk/skk, sak/sk: to know (about), to experience, to heed, to pay attention. Sak: mind, wisdom (Orkhun, Divani Lugatit Türk). Sagacious (English): smart, intelligent, insightful

seknu/seknau: cloak. Sagum (Latin) soldier's cloak. / Kepenek: cloak, shepherd's cloak (6) / Sagınnah (Saka): shepherd's cloak, protects from rain (sağanak). Rain: sağanak. Şakatu (Sumer): kepenek, cloak (7)

ser, suhha, soha: to scatter. Serp: scatter, saç: scatter

ser: sit, to lay. Ser, ser-mek, seril-mek: lay, lay down

sha, esha, isha, ishā: owner, master, lord. Sahip (Turkish Arabic): owner

-si-, se, -sis, -ssi, si/sa/se: him, his, her, she, for him etc. Kişi, ki-şi: person; dişi: female, female person / SHAA: female (9) IŞ: female (10)

si/oni/ni/ini: that (one). Onu: that one

sieti: hairdo; tetanus. **ishie**: hair. Saç (probably it's old form is 'tsats'): hair / TZCTZ: hair (10)

siss(i)uriie/a, sisorie/a, sisiorie/a: irrigate. (Should be related to 'su' and irrigation. Su: water, arık: water canal, ırmak: river (6) / SHOCH: bathe, washing (9) SUMUHUS: get wet (10)

sitr(a), sitar (Luvian): sharp-pointed object, spear-point. İti (Crimea, Karaimen): pointed, sivri: pointed

six: six. Sekiz: eight. TSİK: eight (10)

soaruil: binding, binding for bundle of reeds. Sarıl: wind, coil, twine, be wrapped (6) / circum (Latin –Eng.) > sar, sarıl > **soaruil**

sopi/sopai, sopiah: sacred, purified, to sacralize, purify. Süme: temple (7)

sumes: grain, a kind of grain. Sepit, sieme (Altaic) grain, seed (7)

surbti: suckle. Sor: absorb (6)

sūwa: swell up. Şiş, şişme: swell. Sivilce: pimple

suwana: dog. Luvian ‘swan(i)’, Sanskrit ‘shvanna’, Avestan ‘sûnahe’… Söbek, köpek: dog (7)

tahs (dahs?): to predict. Tahmin (Turkish Arabic): predict.

taie, tae: steal, theft. Talan: loot, robbery / Steal > tal, talan > taie / TAAW: thief (9)

taista/taisti, taist, daistiiae, taistiie/a, taištai: load. Taşı: to carry, bear, transport (6) (?)

taks: unify, to devise. Tak, tak-ma: affix, attach (6) / Attach > tak > **taks** > tag > TAAG / TAAG: tag (9)

tapas, tipas (Luvian): heaven (Probably related to sky, and Turkish ‘tepe’: hill, mountain, summit, peak, top) / Tibet (a mountainous country in Asia) > tepe (Bazin and Hamilton 1991, Behr 1994) / TEPEK: Hill (10) YOKOTEPEK, TUŞTEPEK, NİŞTEPEK; NİTTEPEK; NİLTEPEK, ÇUÇİLTEPEK, ÇİLTEPEK; SULTEPEK, TUTUTEPEK, ÇAPULTEPEK, YALTEPEK etc. (10)

tar(k)u, tarku: to dance. Sanskrit ‘tark’ to turn, Romanian ‘intoarce’ to turn, Latin ‘torquo-, torquere, torsi, tortum’ to twist, wind, curl, distort… Dön, dön-mek: turn (6) / Tur: round, turn, tour / Turna (Old Turkish before AC. 900) (touring –migratory- bird): crane

tarhuiladr/tarhuilan: heroism, courage. Tarkan: brave man, legendary, warrior. **Tarhuna**: storm god.

tarm(a)i, tarmai: to fasten down, hammer, nail, to fix, attach. Tırmak (Kipchak): pin, nail, peg (7)

tarna: to allow, let, to abandon, to leave, to forgive, to let. Terk: to leave, to abondon. Terki: rear, rear side. TAKİKERİ: rear, backside (10)

tarra, tra (tara?): to be able; **tarhu**: able to defeat, to be powerful, defeat, conquer. Sanskrit: tirate, tarate. Tarkan: brave, powerful man (6) / TARI GARAN: a king name (10)

tāru, taru, tree, tarwi(a): tree, wood. Terek: tree. TAA: wood, tahta (9)

tarup: gather, to get together, collect. Derle: compile. Tertip (Turkish – Arabic?): composition, arrangement

tarwi(a): wooden beam. Tura: beam; direk, terek: tree, beam

taiyuga: two year old, **dayuga**: two year old horse (Da: two + iuga: year). Yuga: year, yearling. Tüge (DLT, 1073), düve: two years old cow. Tay: young horse

tbar, tapar, tbariala (Luvian): govern, to reign, governer. Teber, ilteber: regionel ruler, governor

tbarna, Lbarna, tbaria, tbara/ita, tbarahit (Luvian): king, title of king, ruler. Teber, ilteber: regionel ruler, governor

tē-, tar-: declare, promise. De, de-mek: say, tell, utter

tesha, tshai/tshi: dream. Düş: dream (6)

tēzzi, tar-, te, -ter/tar: speak, to say, talk. De, de-mek: say, tell (6)

tiantie/a: set up, to erect. Dik, dik-mek: upright, erect. DİKİNDE: above, up, upright (9)

tiianna/tiianni, tiana/tiani, dai/ti, tiie/a: lay down to, lay, to place, put. Taya, daya, dayanma: to lean, base on, lean, rest

tiie/a, tie/a: to bind. Sanskrit ‘da’, ‘dyati’, Greek ‘déso’, English ‘tie’. Düğüm, tü: tie / **tie** > tie > tü, düğüm > da (Sanskrit)

tissāi: to form, design. Çiz: to draw, drawing; diz, diz-mek: align, aline

titta, titti, titt, tita, titi, tit(ta)nu: assign, to install, settle. Dik, dik-mek: plant, erect, to appoint (soldier, guard) etc. (6) / DİKİNDE: above, up, upward, upright (9)

tksul, taks: agreement, settlement, peace-treaty, conclude. Tokta: stand, stand still; tok: stop, stand (6)

tksuladr/tksulan, taksul: peace, friendliness, peaceful, friendly. Sol: peace, comfy (7) / Sol > taksul (?)

tolia (tulia), tule, tulan: assembly, gathering, mass, many. Dolu, dolma, doluşma: fill, full, filled, many, getting together. TUL: full, TULA: bulging (bol) (10)

tre-ipi: field, plowed field. Tarla: field, plowed field (6) (?)

trinu, drinu, dariianu: tire, tired, to make tired. Yorgun (6); argın, arık: tired

tsao, tseri: container, a kind of vessel or plate used in rituals, cup. Tas: cup, vessel (6)

tsartia: wish. İstek: wish

tsaruana (Luvian): horn. Tos: to hit with horn, butt (6)

tuan, tuanta: this side. Şu – bu – de o – yan: this, that side. Yan: side. (?) / YAN: ashore, on to ground (9) / Yan, yanaş: side, ashore, on to ground (docking)

tuek, tuk, tuekka: body, personally. Tek: alone, unique, one, self. TLEİX: one, only one: tek (9)

tuhima, tuhuai: smoke. Tuman (Old Turkish), duman: smoke (6)

tumant (Luvian): ear. Duy, duy-ma: hear (6) “Proto-Nostratic (n.) *d-y-¨an-a ‘sound; hearing; organ of hearing, ear’ ” (Bomhard 8)

tuppi-, tuppu: tablet. Tab (Turkish arabic): press print. Tamga, tapka: stamp / stamp > tamga (blank ‘S’ rule) > tuppu > tab

tuzzi, tutsiant, tuzziyant: army. Su, sü: soldier, warrior (6)

uak/uakk: resemble. Uyak: rhym (6), uyma: fit, resemble / YUİS: fit, adapt (10)

uakk, uaksiie/a, wak, wak(i)sie/a: lacking. Eksik: lacking (6)

uakkariie/a, wakrie/a: revolt against, to rebel against. Aykırı, arkuru: opposite, the person behave (go) opposite / YOK: high, up, upward (10) / Yok: (Orkhun 735): high; yukarı: upward (uprising: yukarı > uakkarie -?-)

uarpiie/a: wash, to bathe. Tocharian ‘yar’. Arı: clean, pure; arınma: to be clean, wash. Old Turkish ‘yu’: to wash

uars/urs, wars, wawars: reap, to harvest, to wipe. Latin ‘vorro’, ‘verrere’. Or (Turkish root): cut. Orak: reaper, sickle. Oruv: reap (7)

uatku, uatkunu: jump. At, atla: jump.

udniant: people, population. Budun: people, nation; otog: people, nation; udun: people (7) / etnos > **udniant**> nation > udun, otog

uerite/uerit, weriya: fear, scare. Ürk, ürkü (6)

uesiie/a, uesiie/a, wesi/wesai: graze, to pasture. Besi, besle: graze, pasture, feed (6) / pasture > **wesi** > besi

uesk: to implore. Hurrian ‘ašk’ to ask; Basque ‘eske’, ‘eskatu’ ask, to ask for; English ‘ask’; Mongolian ‘acyyx, asuukh’ to ask; Sanskrit ‘āśā’ hope, expectation; Avestan ‘isa’ to seek, look for; Kazakh ‘izdew’ to seek… Sakı: look; izdew: seek; iste: to ask for; sor: ask; köze (Altaic, Radloff): wish, ask for; öşkör (Altaic, Radloff): demand, petition

uitti, wit, witant, wīz, wētt->, wett-: year. Yıl, yıt: year (7) / İLU: year (10)

ulai: blend, to unite. Ula, ile: to unite, be together, bind etc. / ligament > ligamen, ligare > league > **ulai** > ilik, ula, ile

ulana, hulana (Luvian), **hulna, hulia**: wool. Akkadian ‘halû’. Yün: wool (6) / Kıl: hair, trichome, animal hair. Kıl çadır: woolen tent, kilim: carpet, simple woolen carpet, rug

ululiya: to grow. Ulu: big (?)

uru: city. Ur, Uruk: (Sumerian Turkish) city names. Ur, or: city, castle / UR, URAKE: city, area, basement (10)

usiti: buy, to purchase. Sat, sad: exchange, sell

utsuhri: grass. Ot: grass (6)

uttar: speach, word (utter, utterance). Aytma: say, utter; de, de-me: say, tell / Ayt > utter > **uttar**

wadru, sakuni, srunta/i: lake, spring, well, basin, well, source, spring. But: water. Su: water.

wai, wi, woe: wow, cry of woe (exclamation). Vay: wow

wakatas, wakesr/wakesn, wagesa, wista: bread, kinds of bread. İtpek, etpek, ötmet, ekmek, pişi, bazlama: Turkish names of breads

wala, wali: thigh, thigh bone. Baldır: the part of leg below knee

war, urāni: burn. Bur: burn / Burn > bur > **war**

warkui: anger, fury. "Proto-Nostratic (n.) *bur-a '(fine, soft) feathers, fur, wool, (body) hair' " (8) / **Prtaur/prtaun**: feather, wing. Böri (Old Turkish): wolf, beast. Börk: fur beret. Furious: like böri. / Börk > beret / böri > fury > **warkui**

warra, uarissa/uariss, wari/warai: help, aid. Ber, ver: give

wasku(i): offence, sin. Baskın: raid, offence (?)

watar: water. But (Uyghur): water (7) / In Turkish there are dozens of words beginning with 'ba, bu' are related to 'water'. Balık, batak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc… / MU: water (10)

watku: flee, to spring, to jump. Yatır: flee, run speedy (aldı yatırdı)

watna: land. Vatan (Turkish Arabic): land, mother land (6,7) / Otan (Kirghis): land, mother land (7)

wawa: bull, a bull. Boğa, boga: bull

wes: we, us. Biz: we, us

wesk: lament. Yas: lament

wewakk, uewakk, wekuwar, wēk-, wekk: to demand, ask, wish, to desire. Bekle: demand, expect, wait, watch, guard, fortification etc. It is said that the first two meanings in Turkish are new. There are many other such words. They are said to be new to use. A century or a few centuries. Not being able to find

old examples of these does not prove that they are new. Because they are fully compatible with Turkish word structure and logic. Therefore, old examples of many words that are thought to be new can be found.

wiana/i, wina/i, vine, winia, wian: wine. Begni, bekni (Altaic): vino > wine (2)

wic, dawic: build, to erect. Dik: to erect, be upright, upright, build a high structure. DİKİNDE: above, up, upright (9)

wida: wet, water. But: water. But > wet > water > **wida** (See "watar" item)

xntawa, xntawat(i), hhantawat, hantawad(i): king, ruler, kingship. Han, khan, kaan: king (6) / X'AAN, KANAAYİ: general, leader of war (9)

zenna, zinna, zinn, zinnizzi, zinnanzi, tsini/tsin, assanu: to finish, to stop. Son: end, finish (6)

zik, ziqqa, sg., ti/tu: you, your, yours. Siz: second person plural, sen: second person singular

CONCLUSION

According to Swadesh list (207-14=193 items)

Turkish Hittite full concordance: 47 words

Turkish Hittite partial concordance: 31 words

Swadesh: 32%

Turkish - Hittite - Native American full concordance: 18 words

Turkish - Hittite - Native American partial concordance: 13 words

Swadesh: 12.7%

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